

(c) *Exceptions*—(1) *In general.* The 60-day awaiting-TIN exemption described in paragraph (a) of this section does not apply to—

(i) Window transactions (as defined in § 31.3406(b)(2)-3(b));

(ii) Redemptions of bearer obligations that are subject to reporting under section 6045; or

(iii) Other amounts that are subject to reporting under section 6045 (except as described in paragraph (c)(2) of this section).

(2) *Special rule for amounts subject to reporting under section 6045 other than proceeds of redemptions of bearer obligations.* If a broker's customer does not provide a taxpayer identification number to the broker, and the broker effects a sale that is subject to reporting under section 6045 (other than a redemption of a bearer obligation), § 31.3406(d)-3(b) applies, whether or not the sale is pursuant to an instruction by electronic transmission, provided the customer furnishes an awaiting-TIN certificate to the broker before the sale. For purposes of this paragraph (c)(2), the 30-day period provided in § 31.3406(d)-3(b) is a 60-day period.

(d) *Awaiting-TIN certificate.* A payee qualifies for the 60-day awaiting-TIN exemption provided in paragraph (a) of this section if the payee furnishes a written statement to the payor, signed under penalties of perjury, that the payee has not been issued a taxpayer identification number, that the payee has applied for a taxpayer identification number or intends to apply for a number in the near future, and that the payee understands that if the payee does not provide a number to the payor within 60 days, the payor is required under section 3406 to withhold 31 percent of any reportable payment thereafter made to the payee until the payor receives a number, and 31 percent of a withdrawal to the extent of reportable payments made to the payee during the 60-day period, as described in paragraph (a) of this section. Language that is substantially similar to the awaiting-TIN certification on Form W-9 will satisfy the requirements of this paragraph (d).

(e) *Form for awaiting-TIN certificate.* A payor may use Form W-9 for the awaiting-TIN certificate, or a payor may in-

clude language that is substantially similar to the awaiting-TIN certification on Form W-9 in any other document of the payor. See § 31.3406(h)-3, which provides that Form W-9 is the prescribed form but permits use of substitute forms, and specifies the length of time the payor is required to retain the form. If Form W-9 is used, the payee should write "Applied For" in the space reserved for the taxpayer identification number.

[T.D. 8637, 60 FR 66129, Dec. 21, 1995]

§ 31.3406(h)-1 Definitions.

(a) *In general.* For purposes of section 3406 and the regulations thereunder, the definitions of this section apply.

(b) *Taxpayer identification number*—(1) *In general.* *Taxpayer identification number* means the identifying number assigned to a person under section 6109 (relating to identifying numbers, generally a nine-digit social security number for an individual and a nine-digit employer identification number for a nonindividual, e.g., a corporation, partnership, trust, or estate). An obviously incorrect number is not considered a taxpayer identification number. See § 31.6011(b)-2 and § 301.6109-1 of this chapter for provisions relating to obtaining a taxpayer identification number.

(2) *Obviously incorrect number.* *Obviously incorrect number* means a number that does not contain nine digits or a number that includes an alpha character as one of the nine digits.

(c) *Broker.* *Broker* is defined in section 6045(c)(1) and § 1.6045-1(a)(1) of this chapter. If there could be more than one broker with respect to any acquisition, only the broker having the closest contact (as determined under 1.6045-1(c)(3)(iii) and (iv) of this chapter) with the payee is treated as a broker. In the case of any instrument, the term *broker* does not include any person who is the payor with respect to the instrument as described in § 31.3406(a)-2.

(d) *Readily tradable instrument.* *Readily tradable instrument* means—

(1) Any instrument that is part of an issue any portion of which is traded on an established securities market (within the meaning of section 453(f)(5)); or

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(2) Any instrument that is regularly quoted by brokers or dealers making a market.

(e) *Day.* *Day* means a calendar day unless specified otherwise under any section of the regulations under section 3406. For example, see §§ 31.3406(d)-5(a) and 31.3406(g)-3(a)(2).

(f) *Business day.* *Business day* means any day other than a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday (within the meaning of section 7503).

[T.D. 8637, 60 FR 66130, Dec. 21, 1995; 61 FR 12135, Mar. 25, 1996, as amended by T.D. 9010, 67 FR 48760, July 26, 2002]

§ 31.3406(h)-2 Special rules.

(a) *Joint accounts*—(1) *Relevant name and taxpayer identification number combination.* For purposes of identifying the account subject to withholding under sections 3406(a)(1)(B) and (C), the relevant name and taxpayer identification number combination is that which is used for information reporting purposes.

(2) *Optional rule for accounts subject to backup withholding under section 3406(a)(1)(B) or (C) where the names are switched.* See § 31.3406(d)-5(c)(4)(iii) under which a payor may withhold under section 3406(a)(1)(B) as required even though the names or taxpayer identification numbers on the account have been switched. The rules under § 31.3406(d)-5(c)(4)(iii) may be applied comparably by a payor who is required to withhold under section 3406(a)(1)(C).

(3) *Joint foreign payees*—(i) *In general.* If the relevant payee listed on a jointly owned account or instrument provides a Form W-8 or documentary evidence described in § 1.1441-1(e)(1)(ii) regarding its foreign status, withholding under section 3406 applies unless every joint payee provides the statement regarding foreign status (under the provisions of chapters 3 or 61 of the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations under those provisions) or any one of the joint owners who has not established foreign status provides a taxpayer identification number to the payor in the manner required in §§ 31.3406(d)-1 through 31.3406(d)-5. See § 1.6049-5(d)(2)(iii) of this chapter for corresponding joint payees provisions.

(ii) *Information reporting on an account including foreign payees.* If any

one of the joint payees who has not established foreign status provides a taxpayer identification number under paragraph (a)(3)(i)(B) of this section, that number is the taxpayer identification number that is required to be furnished for purposes of information reporting and withholding under section 3406.

(b) *Backup withholding from an alternative source*—(1) *In general.* A payor may not withhold under section 3406 from a source maintained by the payor other than the source with respect to which there exists a liability to withhold under section 3406 with respect to the payee. See section 3403 and § 31.3403-1, which provide that the payor is liable for the amount required to be withheld regardless of whether the payor withholds.

(2) *Exceptions for payments made in property*—(i) *Backup withholding from alternative source.* In the case of a payment that is made in property (other than money), the payor must withhold under section 3406, 31 percent of the fair market value of the property determined immediately before or on the date of payment. The payor may withhold under section 3406 from the principal amount being deposited with the payor or from another source maintained by the payee with the payor. The source from which the tax is withheld under section 3406 must be payable to at least one of the persons listed on the account subject to withholding. If the account or source is not payable exclusively to the same person or persons listed on the account subject to withholding under section 3406, then the payor must obtain a written statement from all other persons to whom the account or source is payable authorizing the payor to withhold under section 3406 from the alternative account or source. A payor that elects to withhold under section 3406 from an alternative source may determine the account or source from which the tax is to be withheld, or may allow the payee to designate the alternative source. A payee may not, however, require a payor to withhold under section 3406 from a specific alternative source. See § 31.3402(q)-1(d), *Example 5*, for methods of withholding on prizes, awards, and